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Their "hootings" seem to be confined to no especial season of the year, but can be heard almost any night, and are quite noisy moonlight nights.

As they grow older they consume less food, and are not fed oftener than every other day. They are strong and vigorous, and, as a proof of their muscular powers, I once saw the female lift a dead turkey, which weighed no less than eight pounds, bodily, from the ground.

Their sense of hearing is especially good; the least noise always attracts their attention. As for their eyesight, in broad daylight no birds could be better, as I have frequently noticed them looking at birds, which were flying over, at very great heights, on very clear and bright days.

They have never made any attempts to breed whatever, nor has either one shown any affection for the other, although they seem to be on the best of terms, except when eating they occasionally have a scrimmage over a piece of meat. WILLARD E. TREAT.

East Hartford, Conn.

#### BOOK-REVIEWS.

An Introduction to the Study of the Dependent, Defective and Delinquent Classes. By Charles Richmond Henderson. Boston: D. C. Health & Co. 12°, 272 p. \$1.50.

THE author of this book has been for more than twenty years a student of the classes of which it treats, and has been connected with many agencies for their improvement and reformation. He has not only been a close observer of those classes and of the methods that society has adopted for dealing with them, but is also widely read in the literature of the subject; and his book shows that he has read with discriminating judgment and to good purpose. Mr. Henderson is assistant professor of social science in the University of Chicago, and evidently had his pupils in mind in preparing this book; for it is not designed for those professionally engaged with the dependent and criminal classes, but rather for the educated citizen, who only wants a general knowledge of the sub-The book is divided into three parts, corresponding

to the three classes of which it treats; and these parts are again divided and sub-divided into chapters and sections; the work of division and systematization being carried, as it seems to us, to excess, since it gives the treatise too formal a character without adding to its scientific value. The author expresses himself plainly and with judicial temper, and has no hobbies, scientific or practical, to cloud his judgment.

The part of the book relating to the defective classes, such as the insane, the blind and others, is quite short, the author evidently feeling that the treatment of those classes is rather out of the range of social science. The chapters concerning pauperism, its causes and remedies are good; and though they contain nothing new or striking, they present the best views now prevalent and also the methods now employed by the leading nations in their treatment of the poor. But by much the larger portion of the volume is devoted to the criminal classes, with special chapters on the criminal type and on the causes of crime and the best methods of dealing with it. Mr. Henderson, though evidently familiar with the Italian writers and others who regard crime as similar to disease and as largely due to biological causes, does not share their views; but maintains that the source of crime is in the moral nature, and consequently that remedies and preventives must be such as will have a moral effect. At the same time he by no means overlooks the fact that criminals are of different kinds, and that in the case of some of them poverty and other unfavorable circumstances have been contributive causes of their crime. We commend the book as a convenient introduction to the subject with which it deals.

Alternating Currents of Electricity: By Gisbert Kapp, C. E., M. I. C. E., M. I. E. E., With an introduction by liam Stanley, Jr. New York: W. J. Johnston Co.

Alternating current work has been developed so recently that there are a large number of electrical engineers in the profession who finished their technical education before the subject had attracted much attention. Of these a goodly number have since worked up the subject, among them being some of the best-known specialists in that branch.

### JUST PUBLISHED.

Imp. 8vo., Cloth, 430 pp. By Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London. Price, 31s. 6d. (less discount.)

Comparative Philology of the Old and New Worlds in its Relation to Archaic Speech. By R. P. Greg., Esq., F. S. A., F. G. S.

With an introduction on Race and Language, giving a resume of the opinions of many of the principal writers on those subjects, accompanied by copious vocabularies and numerous tables of comparison for similar words and their cognate forms as for most of the chief families of languages, both ancient and modern, conveniently arranged for purposes of comparison.

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The general results tend to show that there still

The general results tend to show that there still exists in most larguages, whether dead or living, a certain element of what may be called an Archaic Residuum, more or less common to all.

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